

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Free-Silver Plank of Broad-Gauge Faction Voted Down.

LEVERING FOR PRESIDENT.

The Baltimorean Daily Put into the Fields—Woman Suffragists, Populists, and Others Dissatisfied with Platform Adopted.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 28.—One of the first acts of the prohibition convention, when it reassembled in Exposition Hall this morning, was to send a telegram of sympathy to the Mayor of St. Louis.

The women were first given a hearing in favor of woman suffrage, and other reforms advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A committee of five ladies was appointed to consider these requests and report on them.

Dr. J. R. Funk, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Platform, then reported the platform, as agreed upon by the majority of the committee.

The first six planks, denunciation of the liquor traffic and proposing straight prohibition, he said, had been unanimously adopted. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizens should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, he said, had been adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, upon which there was some division in the committee, were:

Clause 8. All citizens should be protected in their right to one day's rest a week.

9. Non-sectarian schools, to be taught in the English language.

10. Election of President, Vice-President, and senators directly by the people.

11. Exclusion of pauper and criminal immigrants.

12. The naturalized citizen not to vote until a year after naturalization.

13. Favoring the prohibition of liquor.

14. Inviting the co-operation of all persons favoring these views.

MINORITY REPORT.

When Governor St. John rose to present the minority report he was received with loud applause from the broad-gauge faction, which he said he had read the minority money-plank, as follows:

"Resolved, That all money should be loaned by the government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution, should be based upon the wealth, stability, and integrity of the nation, and be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of such volume that the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country, and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

The other points, on which the minority acted, were as follows:

1. Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation.

2. Government control of railroads and telegraphs.

3. Favoring an income-tax, and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to protect the national commercial relations with other nations.

And, lastly, clause 20, favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining a free expression of the popular will.

THE FIGHT.

On a motion to make these recommendations a part of the majority report, the fight began.

The Indiana delegates demanded that the vote be taken by a call of States, and New York and Pennsylvania delegates to a sufficient number to sustain this motion. The vote was taken on a motion to table Governor St. John's proposition, and resulted as follows:

Yeas, 28; nays, 42; so the convention refused to take the motion to make the minority report a part of the majority report.

A serious question was then ordered, and Governor St. John was recognized to close the debate, amid a scene of much excitement. He explained that making the minority report part of the majority report did not make the recommendations of that committee part of the platform; each plank could be voted upon separately.

The first five planks, relating to prohibition legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic, were read, and unanimously adopted.

On the sixth plank, effort was made to table the motion, calling upon the churches to support the prohibition ticket at the polls.

When the woman's suffrage plank was reached, a hot debate arose. Without discussion, a recess was taken at 12:20 until 2 P. M.

FREE SILVER DEFEATED.

At the afternoon session the convention proceeded to the immediate consideration of the free-silver plank proposed by the broad-gauge faction, which was discussed with great warmth on each side.

After three hours of debate the free-silver plank was defeated by a vote of 37 yeas to 47 nays. Two of the Iowa delegates announced that they voted for the plank under instructions and against their own conviction, while Michigan delegates, under the leadership of Professor Dickie, ex-chairman of the National Committee, disobeyed the instructions of their convention and voted "No."

The Chair declared the free-silver plank lost, and after the cheering and excitement which this announcement had created had cooled down, the convention proceeded to the consideration of other planks of the platform, and which was no strong opposition. But before much progress had been made, Mr. Patton, of Illinois, upset the whole series of proceedings and precipitated a lively debate by opposing the non-sectarian schools plank, and the work of the American Protective Association, and he appealed to the convention not to adopt anything which would prevent their sending all good citizens to assist them in fighting against the liquor traffic. He proposed a substitute plank, which omitted mention of every subject (woman suffrage included) except prohibition.

Governor St. John, his voice showing great emotion, rose and said that as the plank plank was the object of the convention, and had induced the convention to dodge the greatest question of the day, the silver question, he was in favor of turning over the organization to them, and if they must have a single plank, that plank he was inclined to think this was as good as any as could be had.

THE LADIES EXCITED.

Meanwhile Mrs. Helen Gougar and other prominent woman suffragists, manifesting great excitement, demanded recognition in denounce "those cowardly men."

Chairman Stewart, addressing Mrs. Gougar warmly, reminded her that there were no other delegates in the convention hostile to herself.

In a scene of intense confusion the previous question was ordered by a rising vote, and Mr. Patton's substitute was declared adopted, and thus became the sole platform of the party. Its full text is as follows:

"The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, declares itself firmly of the conviction that the manufacture, transportation, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages has become such a social, commercial, industrial, political, and moral evil, and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and other institutions, that the suppression of the same by a national party, organized therefore, is the greatest object now before the country, and that it is of such importance that it, of right, ought to control the present action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished."

"We it resolves, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and national legisla-

tion of the manufacture, importation, exportation, interstate transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages; that we declare our purpose to organize and unite all the friends of prohibition into our party, and in order to accomplish this end we deem it our right to leave every citizen the freedom of his own convictions on all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take such action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

BROAD-GAUGERS SURPRISED.

The result seemed to take the broad-gaugers completely by surprise, although it was intimated that an understanding had been had between some of the leaders of the two factions that whichever side was successful on the silver question should have its way as to the rest of the platform. The western men who favored the insertion of the Populist features recommended by the minority of the Platform Committee, fairly yelled themselves hoarse in declarations that the prohibitionists were no longer a political party, but had become a temperance association.

The chairman, pounding his gavel in vain efforts to quiet the din, shouted that Mr. Dickie, of Michigan, was recognized for the purpose of making a statement. That statement was not made, for Mr. Henry French, of California, who was one of the inveterate delegates sitting on chairs and clamoring to be heard, shouted: "It is eminently proper that Mr. Dickie should be recognized, for the prohibition party has been assassinated, and he is the assassin."

In the midst of the hubbub that followed this remark, Mr. St. John came forward, and, changing his recently expressed opinion that Mr. Patton's silver plank was the best that could be had under the circumstances, moved to reconsider the vote by which it had been adopted.

The narrow-gauge men at once moved to lay this motion on the table, and by a rising vote, in which everybody seemed to be standing up for both sides of the question at the same time, a recess was taken at 6:45 until 8 P. M., and the broad-gauge men at once went into caucus to consider further plans.

About three hundred delegates attended the broad-gauge caucus, including sixty women. Various bolting propositions were howled down, and the deciding vote was reached to postpone all action until after final adjournment of the regular convention.

LEVERING FOR PRESIDENT.

As soon as the night session of the convention was called to order, the roll was called for nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Joshua Levering, of Maryland, was nominated by acclamation for President. The name of ex-Governor Hughes, of Arizona, was proposed, but it received no second.

Soon after 11 P. M., when the National Committee had taken the floor, and contributions to the campaign fund, headed by a number of \$50 checks from New York and other States, were pouring in, a tramp came down the aisle to the left of the chair, announced the departure of the free-silver, woman-suffrage, Populist "bolters," about two hundred in number, who had secured a hall and were preparing to hold a meeting elsewhere, and very materially disturbed the proceedings of the convention.

At this moment Mrs. Roole, of New York, on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, obtained permission to offer a resolution, and moved a reinsertion in the platform of the woman's-suffrage plank, which had been stricken out by the substitute. Confusion soon took possession of the meeting.

A delegate from Colorado, standing on his chair, and wildly gesticulating, declared that the substitute plank adopted would deprive the colored and the respectable women of the convention, and had driven the venerable chieftain, St. John, out of the ranks.

Mrs. Roole later changed the form of her resolution, making it simply a declaration of respect, and not a part of the platform, and in this shape it was accepted by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted, with only a few dissentients.

Yale Johnson, of Illinois, was then nominated for Vice-President, and the convention, at 12:30 A. M., May 29th, adjourned sine die.

A NEW PARTY.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 28.—The bolting delegates who withdrew from the prohibition convention held a meeting and organized "The National Party," with "Home Rule" as their motto. A platform was adopted, embodying the minority report, which was submitted by the prohibition broad-gauge faction, but rejected by the convention. C. E. Bent, Jr., of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for Vice-President.

A national committee, with L. B. Logan, of Ohio, as chairman, was organized.

NEWPORT NEWS.

Indications Point to the Election of Moss.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., May 29.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock this morning the counting of the votes in this city has not been completed. With one ward out, Mayor Post is thirty ahead of A. A. Moss, Independent-Democratic candidate for Mayor. Indications point to the election of Moss. The balance of the Democratic ticket is probably elected, with the exception of W. P. Ballard, for Commissioner of the Revenue.

The vote is very close for Clerk of the Court and Constable.

The Democrats will have a majority of the Council.

IS HOPE GONE?

Are You in the Grip of Nervous Troubles?

READ THE WONDERFUL CURE BROUGHT BY DR. CHARCOT'S KOLA NERVE TABLETS.

In the Case of a Lady Who Was Ill for Years and Was Ready to Despair.

Onalaska, Wis., Oct. 4, 1895.—Gentlemen: For ten years I have been the suffering victim of nervous prostration and nervous dyspepsia. I cannot begin to tell you or remember the remedies I have taken or the prescriptions I have tried. Take what I would, I grew triser. Then came the greatest discouragement. One month ago on the advice of my brother, who sent me a box-I commenced taking Dr. Charcot's Kola Nerve Tablets. I have taken one box and gained five pounds. But that is not all. I am better and happier than I have been for five years. If I could make the recommendation stronger I would gladly do so.

Yours gratefully, Mrs. Lulu Gleason.

We have hundreds of letters from grateful women similarly restored to health, hope and happiness. This great remedy is not a cure-all, but for nervous diseases and all their kindred is infallible. Convince yourself by a trial.

Fifty cents a box. See Dr. Charcot's name on label. Write for free sample package and testimonials. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Dodgers, etc., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders and we will guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

Large Number of New Enterprises Reported—Steel Plants.

BAITMORE, MD., May 28.—Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record, covering the business interests of the South for the week, show a considerably larger number of important matters than for the preceding week. The Watts iron and steel syndicate, of Middlesboro, Ky., is preparing to start its large steel plant, built several years ago, at a cost of about \$2,000,000 to roll ingots into slabs and billets. The company has had one of its furnaces in operation for five or six months, making pig-iron, and the starting up of this large steel plant promises to have a very material effect upon the question of steel-making in the South.

Some contracts are being let for the

PRAYER FOR ST. LOUIS

This the First Act in the Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

COLORED EVANGELIZATION.

Proposition to Abolish the Executive Committee Gives Rise to a Heated Discussion—The Enslow Matter—Fredericksburg Home.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 28.—(Special.)—The moderator offered a very earnest prayer for the city of St. Louis in its calamity and affliction.

A protest was admitted to record from a number of members against the action approving the contract between the assembly's home and the city of Fredericksburg. The contract was placed on the record as an answer to the protest, and in answer to the overture of the West Hanover Presbytery.

The assembly determined that the assembly fund be apportioned among the presbyteries on the basis of 1 cent to each communicant.

Several hours were spent on colored evangelization. A substitute, proposing to abolish the Executive Committee was defeated. It was recommended to the Executive Committee that, if it see fit, it should make a white evangelist, a colored associate for the evangelization of the colored people.

The vote on the Enslow complaint against the Synod of South Carolina was: To sustain, 15; to sustain in part, 9; not to sustain, 12.

At the afternoon meeting the assembly acted on the report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, to the effect that a pastor should be installed by presbytery or by communion, and not by a committee; that a communion should not proceed without a quorum; that in a vacant church, with but one elder, that elder does not constitute a session.

The assembly heard the complaint of several persons against the Synod of Memphis.

A HEATED SESSION.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly held a heated session this morning. Rev. Dr. Craig, of Tusculum, made a strong effort to have the Executive Committee on colored evangelization abolished and the work placed in the hands of the secretary of home missions. He said that under Dr. Craig there had been a great decrease in the last three years, while the expenses bore a larger proportion to the receipts than any other branch of the work. The expenses of the foreign mission office were \$4.5 per cent, and of the home mission office 9 per cent, of the receipts, while the colored evangelistic work absorbed 30 per cent. of the receipts. "One hundred and thirty-six dollars goes to the secretary for salaries and expenses for every one hundred dollars divided among the forty or forty-five colored preachers."

He said that there would be a saving to the church of \$2,000 per annum if his substitute prevailed. He gave facts and figures for his statement.

Dr. Hemphill and James Vance attempted to silence Dr. Craig by filibustering tactics, but by a two-thirds vote he was permitted to proceed. His substitute was lost by a large majority. The committee on colored evangelization, however, refused to accept State aid in support of denominational and religious work.

Rev. Paul F. Brown reported a strong report of frequent embarrasment and expense in defending suits at law liable to arise under the peculiar nature of the contract, and in jeopardizing the interests of the home and school before the Church and world.

It will be a source of grief and regret to a large constituency in our church, furnish occasion to our enemies to taunt us with inconsistency, and thus affix a stigma upon the fair name of the Bride of Christ, whose reputation, no less than the public good, is at stake.

Signed by Messrs. Lambdin, Ryland, Brannon, Craig, Tidball, Duncan, Green, Trenholm, McCain, Viggins, Cameron, Brown, Jones, Carson, Engle, Tolson, Foster, Bost, Holt, Tate, Hensford, Craig, Woodrow, Woodbridge, Van Lear, Powell, Kennedy, Miller, McAlpine, and others.

It was answered later in the day by admitting a copy of the contract also to the minutes.

IMPORTANT SESSION.

The afternoon session was an important one. Several answers to overtures interpreting the Constitution of the Church were adopted.

Among the answers to overtures were the following:

The installation of a pastor must be by a presbytery or a commission of presbytery.

When a church has only one elder he does not constitute a session, and cannot act as such. This was warmly debated, but the answer was adopted, and the assembly took up a judicial case against the Synod of Memphis.

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